ENGLAND'S EASTERN POLICY.

The Tenor of the Speeches of Earl Granville and the Marquis of Hartington.

Detailed reports of the speeches delivered by Earl Granville in the House of Lords, and the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons, show that the Liberal party intended to uphold the view that England should co-operate with the other powers for the coercion of Turkey, and even co-operate with Russia alone if the other powers declined to act. Earl Granville said:

If the government influence were used in persuading Europe in one body to come forward and insist, as they have a moral and just right to do, that Turkey shall perform the promises she has so long delayed, the result could not be doubtful. It may be said you are not able to persuade the European powers, but I am not sure that the impression does not prevail that England is the only obstacle. At all events, you would not be much worse off after making the attempt. Will anybody tell me that if once the Turks got it into their heads—if they really believed that not only England but the whole of Europe is absolutely and seriously in earnest in the matter—that Turkey, which up to this moment has been influenced by one power, could resist the united powers of Europe? I believe it would be utterly unnecessary to resort to coercion; I believe, if the government will follow that course, they will meet with great success, and they will receive the congratulations and approval of all parties and all classes of this country.

The Marquis of Hartington said:

There are some among us—I trust that the government do not belong to the number—who look with calmness, if not satisfaction, at the prospect of leaving Turkey and Russia face to face, and the prospect of war between them. I ask whether the danger of that position as regards English interests has diminished? Whether it has not rather increased since the time when Canning, rather than encounter the perils of such a situation, rather than allow Russia to take upon herself singly the task of enforcing the proposals which had been agreed upon between England and Russia as to the affairs of Greece, was willing even to go the length of proposing to co-operate with Russia for the purpose of attaining the end in view. I am unwilling to believe that the resources of diplomacy are exhausted by the failure of the conference. Of this at all events I am sure, that the government will take a heavy responsibility upon themselves if they do not strive to do everything in their power to preserve concerted action among the powers for the accomplishment of those beneficent ends for which the conference labored, but unfortunately labored vainly to attain.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading article, says:

Sir Stafford Northcote's speech in the House of Commons can signify nothing but this, that he cannot admit the great powers have done with the proposals of the conference because they have been rejected by the Porte, nor allow that the new Turkish constitution is to be taken as an answer to the wish and appeal of the powers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that the government in the Lords and Commons have spoken with different voices. It adds:

Perhaps Midhat Pasha's fall and Edhem Pasha's accession may have suggested to certain members of the administration that Lord Salisbury's threatening language at the close of the conference may be repeated with advantage now.

Tasting of the Rector's Legs.

The rector of a rural parish in England visited a lady parishioner who kept a Pyrenean wolf-dog, and the good lady took the young rector into the garden to see the dog. He entered the garden a placid, clean, and contented clergyman, but he was destined to emerge from it a demoralized, denuded, and partially disintegrated man.

The dog was young, but had already learned the difference in flavor between the legs of the footman, the "buttons," and the housemaid. It certainly was not his fault that when he saw his first clergyman, in the person of Rev. Dr. Owen, he mentally remarked: "Here's something new in legs," and promptly proceeded to collect data with a view to their classification as a species distinct from the household legs with which he was already familiar.

No sooner had this enterprising animal made a few preliminary sniffs at Dr. Owen's legs, and tasted a trifle of coattail, than he retired a few paces, in order to get a fair start, and then sprang upon his victim with violent and determined fury. For the next five minutes the air was filled with fragments of cloth and clergyman, and a welkin, which happened to be conveniently near, rang like a patent railway switch bell. Mrs. Honeywood, with great presence of mind, went into the house for a broom and dust pan, being unwilling that a dissenting housemaid should have the privilege of sweeping up the rector. By the time she had returned to the scene with her household implements the greater part of the rector had escaped over the palings, and the infuriated dog was worrying the lighter pieces that had been left behind.

Fearful that the accident might create a coolness between herself and her spiritual guide, Mrs. Honeywood wrote him a note, apologizing for the playfulness of her pet, and hoping that it had not caused him "any inconvenience." She also sent him a partially chewed rag, remarking: "I found the inclosed piece of cloth on the gravel walk, and send it to you, as I think it belongs to your great coat, and you may be able to put it in." Strange as it may seem, this cheerful note did not produce the desired effect. The rector answered it, but he also procured a summons requiring Mrs. Honeywood to answer the charge of keeping a dangerous wild beast, and she was fined $2.10 for indulging in the luxury.

Begging Letters.

"Hermit" writes to the Troy *Times* saying: It is now said that since Commodore Vanderbilt's death his widow has received many applications for charity. The newspaper reporters no longer persecute the family, but the flood of begging letters is almost an equal annoyance. Mrs. Vanderbilt finds that her $800,000 has attractions for the public. Writing begging letters is a business pursued regularly by a class of impostors, and some philanthropists will receive a score a week through the season. Writing threatening letters is also a department of secret literature, though seldom pursued, because it may be punished by statute. Begging letters cannot be called very profitable, but there are some who contrive to get a living out of them, and the ingenuity displayed in this craft is surprising. There is, for instance, the inventor, who lacks $5 of securing a valuable patent; also the clergyman, whose library is under levy, and the ambitious student, who has consecrated himself to future usefulness and is short on his board bill. There are also those to whom your name has been revealed in a celestial vision as a way of obtaining relief, and there is the man who, if your bounty does not interpose, will shoot himself, and the responsibility will rest on you, etc.

A Hawk Among Hens.

Gilbert White tells a most dramatic story of a neighbor who had lost most of his chickens by a sparrow hawk that came gliding down between a faggot pile and the end of his house, to the place where his coops stood. The owner, vexed to see his flocks diminishing, hung a net between the pile and the house, into which the bird dashed and was entangled. The gentleman's resentment suggested a fit retaliation; he therefore clipped the hawks wings, cut off his talons, and, fixing a cork on his bill, threw him down among the brood hens. "Imagination," says Mr. White, "cannot paint the scene that ensued; the expression that fear, rage, and revenge inspired were new, or at least such as had been unnoticed before; the exasperated matrons upbraided, they execrated, they insulted, they triumphed. In a word, they never desisted from buffeting their adversary till they had torn him in a hundred pieces.—*Scribner.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The wrestling match between McLaughlin, of Michigan, and Cavanaugh, of Vermont, took place in Utica, N. Y., and resulted in a victory for McLaughlin..... The University of the City of New York graduated and gave diplomas to 159 young doctors on the occasion of its thirty-sixth commencement..... Russia has an organized army of 600,000 men, half of whom are already on the frontier..... Fire consumed a row of dwellings in East St. Louis and damaged the wooden approach to the great bridge to the extent of $50,000. It will take a week at least to put the bridge in a condition fit for use..... Walter Aiken lost his $80,000 residence in Franklin Falls, N. H., by fire. No insurance..... Rear Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough died in Washington of typhoid pneumonia, aged seventy-two. He entered the navy at the early age of seven and served through all the ranks. This makes the sixth admiral to die within a month..... The rinderpest is spreading in England..... E. D. Kennedy, judge of the Garrard county court, was killed by G. C. Kennedy, his nephew, at Lancaster, Ky., over a difficulty growing out of a lawsuit. The murder was arrested.

New York policemen arrested two men carrying a trunk, and on investigating the case, ascertained that they were burglars who had just robbed a lace store of goods to the value of $12,000, with which they were hurrying off. The trunk-smuggling in his speech on the opening of the reichstag, expressed the opinion that the peace of Europe would not be broken..... Four men were instantly killed by the explosion of the boiler of a portable sawmill at Alford, two miles from Petersburg, Ind. Four others were severely injured..... A man who was restrained from committing suicide by jumping from a New York dock, announced that he had murdered a family of ten in the West Indies, and that while there he had murdered a man. Ever since he had been so haunted by conscience and remorse that he wished to end his miserable existence..... Washington's birthday was celebrated with the usual customs throughout the country..... A scandal-monger having circulated stories defamatory of the character of Mrs. Delia C. Brower, a respectable married woman of New York, the matter so preyed upon her mind that Mrs. Brower, as to things her intellect and cause her to commit suicide by jumping from the top of her house..... Four men were instantly killed and seven injured by a boiler explosion in the Clifton nail factory in Pomeroy, Ohio. One boy was blown seventy feet in the air.

A band of Indians made an attack on Spearfish City, near Deadwood, Dakota, but were driven off without any damage having been done. Another band of savages drove off a number of cattle from the False Bottom region..... It is reported that Adelina Patti eloped from St. Petersburg with Count Caux, and that the prima donna's husband, the marquis of Caux, followed them..... The Russians are building pontoon bridges and the Turks are collecting work-quarters for the approaching campaign..... A temporary injunction has been issued to prevent the further transaction of business by the St. Louis Columbia life insurance company..... Mary Sullivan, an inmate of the Snakehill (N. J.) almshouse, was confined in a cell for insubordination, and, after being locked in, set her bed on fire in an adjoining water pipe. Before she could be rescued she was so severely burned as to die within a few hours.

J. H. Brinkerhoff, secretary of the New Jersey Mutual insurance company, has been arrested for perjury in swearing to a false annual statement of the company..... A St. Louis grand jury found indictments against the president and secretary of the Life Association of America, for perjury in signing a false statement of the company's accounts..... It was supposed that the German bark Franklin, which left New York January third, for Hamburg, has been lost with all on board..... Conditions of peace between Turkey and Servia have been signed by the representatives of the two powers..... John O'Mahoney, the dead Fenian chief, was buried in Cork with much ceremony. The funeral procession was a mile long, and was witnessed by thousands..... Fighting still continues in the Central American States, where Generals Wilches and Rivas, the guerrilla chiefs, and Baldarama, having fought them in Santander. Four hundred were killed, three hundred wounded and three hundred made prisoners.

Gen. Cortina, the Mexican chief in charge of the Rio Grande frontier, a number of years past, and who has made himself so obnoxious to the Americans, has at last been placed under arrest for not presenting himself in the city of Mexico when ordered by President Diaz. It is thought he will die..... The burglars in Philadelphia destroyed Fox's American Theater, the Mercantile Library, Roger's wagon warehouse and a number of stores. The losses were heavy and but partially insured..... One man was killed by a falling building and several severely injured..... A colored woman in New York left her two small children in a bed while she went out, and shortly afterward the room was discovered to be on fire. A policeman bravely rushed in and saved the children from the burning bed, but they died a few hours later from burns received..... The recent storm was exceedingly violent on the coast, and numbers of lives were lost. The schooner Joseph Hedden was driven on Long Island beach. Four of the crew lost. The schooner Walter Freeman went to the Hedden's aid and succeeded in rescuing three men. Subsequently the Freeman became unmanageable and went ashore, and three of the crew were lost, the balance being saved by a life service boat. The schooner Benj. Willis was also lost on the Long Island coast and the captain and two of the crew drowned..... Mrs. Hiram Young killed her two children, a boy and girl, at Newark, Vt., horribly mangling them with an ax. Her husband had left her, and she is said to have become insane over her troubles..... Gen. McArthur, who resigned the postmastership of Chicago, is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $38,000.

It is announced from Nova Scotia that in consequence of the use of an old iron seal on official papers instead of the last adopted great seal, all the acts since 1869, requiring the great seal, were null and void. Special legislation will be required to make legal them..... The Mexican election resulted in the election of Gen. Diaz for president and Ignacio Vallarte for chief justice. An assassin attempted to kill the archbishop of the city of Mexico, but was disarmed and arrested..... Lieut. Cummins, with a company of infantry, attacked a small Indian village, forty miles from Deadwood, Dakota, and after a sharp fight drove out the braves and captured a large amount of property, including live stock. That night, the savages, having been reinforced, attacked the soldiers' camp, but were promptly driven off..... J. P. Hassler, late cashier of the Carlisle (Pa.) bank, was arrested for defrauding the bank out of a large sum of money. He was released in order to find bail, but instead of looking, went and hanged himself to a rafter from which, in 1865, he cut down his predecessor, Cashier Bertram, who also was a defaulter..... An institution containing 153 deaf and dumb scholars, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, was entirely consumed by fire, involving a loss of $100,000. The inmates fortunately escaped unharmed..... By the falling of a scaffold in a blast furnace in Bethlehem, Pa., six men were precipitated seventy feet, killing two of them outright, fatally wounding two and severely injuring the others.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The bill granting a subsidy of $500,000 to the Pacific Mail Company for transporting the mails to Japan and China, passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-seven yeas to eighteen nays.

Mr. Windom, Minnesota, called up the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, and in explanation, said the bill as it came from the House of Representatives, appropriated $14,979,345.50, and as amended by the Committee on Appropriations and reported to the Senate, it appropriated $16,737,895.95, an increase of $1,758,550.45. All the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

Mr. Hitchcock, Nebraska, submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for the purchase of garden and field seed for distribution in those States which were ravaged by grasshoppers in 1876, from $10,000 to $30,000. Agreed to.

The Committee on Appropriations add to the amount appropriated by the House of Representatives, as follows: For pay of the navy, $1,070,000; for the equipment of vessels, $270,000; for construction and repair, $1,800,000; for steam engineering, $1,200,000; for expenses of recruiting, $35,000; for Naval Laboratory, $15,000; and for naval hospitals, $10,000.

After the tribunal had given a decision in the Oregon case, the decision was objected to, Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of the State of Oregon stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objection made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Adopted by a strict party vote—yeas, 40; nays, 24.

The Senate having returned to its chamber from joint convention to consider the objection to counting the vote of Henry A. Boggs, one of the electors from Pennsylvania, Mr. Cameron (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, submitted a resolution that the vote of Henry A. Boggs be counted with the votes of the other electors of Pennsylvania, notwithstanding objections. After a short debate the resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mr. McDonald (Rep.), of Indiana, submitted a resolution appointing Hon. Francis Kernan, a senator from the State of New York, a member of the commission in place of Mr. Thurman, and it was unanimously agreed to.

An objection having been made to the joint convention to receiving the vote of William S. Slater, of Rhode Island, appointed elector by the Legislature in place of George H. Corliss, Mr. Burnside (Rep.), of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution that the vote of W. S. Slater be counted with the other votes of the electors of Rhode Island notwithstanding the objections made thereto.

After some discussion the resolution of Mr. Burnside was unanimously agreed to—yeas, fifty-seven; nays, none.

House.

Mr. Gibson (Dem.), of Louisiana, offered an order that the Hayes electoral votes for the State of Louisiana be not counted.

Mr. Hurlbut (Rep.), of Illinois, moved to amend by striking out the word "not."

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Mr. Rice (Dem.), of Ohio, protested against the wrong and violence embodied in the decision, and argued that the whole subject should be referred back to the commission. By this decision a government of order was to be supplanted by a government of fraud and violence, and he feared that it was but the beginning of the end of the Republican institutions of the country.

Mr. Foster (Rep.), of Ohio spoke of the duty of both parties to abide by the decision, and said this is not a time for mere party equitation. He said that he lived in Gov. Hayes' district, and that the people of all sections of the country may confidently expect from him not only fair but generous consideration. He added: I say that his highest ambition will be to administer the government so patriotically and wisely as to wipe away every sad memory of the past, and who has made himself so obnoxious to the Americans, has at last been placed under arrest for not presenting himself in the city of Mexico when ordered by President Diaz. It is thought he will die..... The burglars in Philadelphia destroyed Fox's American Theater, the Mercantile Library, Roger's wagon warehouse and a number of stores. The losses were heavy and but partially insured..... One man was killed by a falling building and several severely injured..... A colored woman in New York left her two small children in a bed while she went out, and shortly afterward the room was discovered to be on fire. A policeman bravely rushed in and saved the children from the burning bed, but they died a few hours later from burns received..... The recent storm was exceedingly violent on the coast, and numbers of lives were lost. The schooner Joseph Hedden was driven on Long Island beach. Four of the crew lost. The schooner Walter Freeman went to the Hedden's aid and succeeded in rescuing three men. Subsequently the Freeman became unmanageable and went ashore, and three of the crew were lost, the balance being saved by a life service boat. The schooner Benj. Willis was also lost on the Long Island coast and the captain and two of the crew drowned..... Mrs. Hiram Young killed her two children, a boy and girl, at Newark, Vt., horribly mangling them with an ax. Her husband had left her, and she is said to have become insane over her troubles..... Gen. McArthur, who resigned the postmastership of Chicago, is charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $38,000.

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Messrs. Crapo (Rep.), Mass., Waterman (Dem.), Ky., Cox (Dem.), N. Y., Donford (Rep.), Ohio, Ellis (Dem.), La., Kelly (Rep.), Pa., Wood (Dem.), N. Y., and others took part in the debate. When the debate closed the House proceeded to vote on the order submitted by Mr. Gibson that the Hayes electors be not counted (Mr. Hurlbut having withdrawn his amendment), and it was agreed to—yeas, 172; nays, 99—a party vote, except that Messrs. Seelye and Pierce of Massachusetts voted with the Democrats.

After the decision by the tribunal giving the electoral vote of Oregon to Hayes and Wheeler, Mr. Hale (Rep.), of Maine, presented the following order:

Ordered, That the count of the electoral vote of the State of Oregon shall proceed in conformity with the decision of the Electoral commission.

Mr. Lane offered the following as a substitute.

Ordered, That the vote purporting to be an electoral vote for Tilden and Hendricks, and which was given by one John W. Watts, claiming to be an elector from the State of Oregon, be not counted.

After considerable discussion Mr. Lane's substitute for Mr. Hale's resolution was then agreed to by a vote of 151 yeas to 107 nays.

The House, having under consideration case of Elector Boggs, of Pennsylvania, by a vote of 133 to 116 voted that the evidence in the case should be read. The case called forth a lengthy debate and considerable excitement in the House. Mr. Kelley (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the vote of Boggs should be counted, and Mr. Stenger (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute that it should not be.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Stenger's substitute for Mr. Kelley's resolution, and it was adopted—yeas, 135; nays, 119.

So the House decided that the vote of Mr. Boggs should not be counted, because he was not appointed in conformity with the constitution and laws of Pennsylvania.

After the vote was taken, Mr. Poppleton, of Ohio, moved that the House take a recess until ten o'clock the following day. Rejected—yeas, 83; nays, 178.

Mr. O'Brien (Dem.), of Maryland, offered a resolution declaring that the vote of William S. Slater, a Rhode Island elector, should not be counted.

Mr. Eames (Rep.), of Rhode Island, offered as a substitute a resolution declaring that the vote of said Slater should be counted.

The discussion having closed, the House proceeded to vote on the resolution offered by Mr. Eames that the vote of the State be counted, and it was adopted without a division.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

After the debate in the House upon the Electoral commissioners' decision in the Louisiana case, and the rejection in that body of the decision by a vote of 172 to 99, the two houses assembled in joint convention, and the electoral votes of Louisiana were counted for Hayes.

There was no manifestation of any kind at the announcement, and the ceremony and counting of the certificates proceeded in alphabetical order, the State of Maine giving seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Maryland eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks, and Massachusetts thirteen votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

When the certificate from the State of Michigan was read giving its eleven votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Mr. Tucker (Dem.), of Virginia, rose and presented an objection to the counting of the vote of Daniel H. Rose, one of the electors, declaring that one Benton Hanchett, having been elected one of the electors for the State of Michigan and having held and still holds the office of United States commissioner, had absented himself from the meeting of electors on the sixth of December, and that his place had been filled by the other electors.

The houses separated and debated the objection, but both of them soon agreed to accept the elector in question and the joint convention again assembled.

Then followed the State of Minnesota, with five votes for Hayes and Wheeler; Mississippi, with eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Missouri, with fifteen votes for Tilden and Hendricks; Nebraska, with three votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and Nevada with three votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Mr. Springer (Dem.), of Illinois, objected to the count of one of the three votes of Nevada, on the ground that the elector R. M. Daggett, was at the time of his appointment, and for a long time previously, and thereafter continued to be, a United States commissioner for the circuit and district courts of the United States in the district of Nevada. The objection is signed by Messrs. Springer, Tucker, Vance, of Ohio, Sparks, Savage, Marsh and Jenks, representatives; and by Senators Barnum, Wallace and Hereford.

Once again the houses separated, and the Senate voted to accept the Nevada elector, but the House, without discussing the case, took a recess until the next day.

The House having decided that the Nevada elector be declared elected, the joint convention reassembled.

The teller then announced that the State of Nevada had cast three votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Then followed in succession the States of New Hampshire, with five votes for Hayes and Wheeler; New Jersey, with nine votes for Tilden and Hendricks; New York, with thirty-five votes for Tilden and Hendricks; North Carolina, with ten votes for Tilden and Hendricks; and Ohio, with twenty-two votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

The presiding officer then opened and handed to the tellers a certificate received from the State of Oregon. It was read by Mr. Stone, of Missouri, and proved to be the sworn certificate of the three Hayes electors—Cartwright, Odell and Watts—executed before a notary public. The papers contain a full statement of the doings of the three electors, the resignation of Watts as postmaster, his subsequent choice by the other two electors, the original ballots cast by the electors, etc. They were all read in full.

The presiding officer then handed to the tellers the certificate of the three rival electors—Cronin, Miller and Parker—authenticated by the signatures of the governor and secretary of State, with the seal of the State attached. This certificate gives two votes for Hayes and Wheeler and one vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

Senator Mitchell (Rep.), of Oregon, objected to the certificate of Cronin, Miller and Parker, giving his reasons for the objection. This objection was signed by Senators Mitchell and Sargent, and by Representatives Lawrence, Burchard and McDill.

Senator Kelly (Dem.), of Oregon, then presented an objection to the certificates of Cartwright, Odell and Watts. It is signed by Senators Kelly, Bogy, McDonald, Stevenson and Cooper, and by Representatives Field, Tucker, Lane, Jenks, Walling, Clymer, Wigginton, Poppleton, Vance, Hurd and Luttrell.

After discussion the matter was referred to the Electoral tribunal.

The House having decided that the Nevada elector be declared elected, the joint convention reassembled.

The teller then announced that the State of Nevada had cast three votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Then followed in succession the States of New Hampshire, with five votes for Hayes and Wheeler; New Jersey, with nine votes for Tilden and Hendricks; New York, with thirty-five votes for Tilden and Hendricks; North Carolina, with ten votes for Tilden and Hendricks; and Ohio, with twenty-two votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

The presiding officer then opened and handed the tellers a certificate received from the State of Oregon. It was read by Mr. Stone, of Missouri, and proved to be the sworn certificates of the three Hayes electors—Cartwright, Odell and Watts—executed before a notary public. The papers contain a full statement of the doings of the three electors, the resignation of Watts as postmaster, his subsequent choice by the other two electors, the original ballots cast by the electors, etc. They were read in full.

The presiding officer then handed to the tellers the certificates of the three rival electors—Cronin, Miller and Parker—authenticated by the signatures of the governor and secretary of State, with the seal of the State attached. This certificate gave two votes for Hayes and Wheeler and one vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

Senator Mitchell (Rep.), of Oregon, objected to the certificate of Cronin, Miller and Parker, giving his reasons for the objection. This objection was signed by Senators Mitchell and Sargent, and by Representatives Lawrence, Burchard and McDill.

Senator Kelly (Dem.), of Oregon, then presented an objection to the certificates of Cartwright, Odell and Watts. It was signed by Senators Kelly, Bogy, McDonald, Stevenson and Cooper, and by Representatives Field, Tucker, Lane, Jenks, Walling, Clymer, Wigginton, Poppleton, Vance, Hurd and Luttrell.

After discussion the matter was referred to the Electoral tribunal.

When the joint convention reassembled, the decision of the tribunal giving the vote of Oregon to Hayes and Wheeler was announced. The presiding officer asked whether there were objections to the decision.

Senator Kelly (Dem.), of Oregon, objected to the decision, giving his reasons. The two houses then separated.

The action of each house on the objection to the decision in the case of Oregon having been read, the presiding officer announced the two houses again met in joint convention.

The certificate from the State of Pennsylvania, giving twenty-eight votes for Hayes and Wheeler, having been read, and the presiding officer having asked whether there was any objection to the vote, Mr. Stenger (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, rose and objected to the counting of the vote of Henry A. Boggs, of Pennsylvania, on the ground that the electors had no right to appoint him in place of Daniel J. Morrell, who was rendered ineligible because an officeholder.

Attached to the objections are a copy of the President's commission to Mr. Morrell, certified by the secretary of State, and the testimony taken with reference to this case before the committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House.

When the reading was finished (there being no further objections to the vote of Pennsylvania) the Senate retired.

The joint convention having reassembled, Senator Allison, one of the tellers, announced that the State of Pennsylvania had given twenty-nine votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

The certificates from Rhode Island were then read, showing four votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Objection was made to the vote of Elector Slater, it being set forth in the second section of such objection, as follows: That George A. Corliss, according to the decision of the Electoral commission, if said decision by law rendered, was duly appointed by the State of Rhode Island; and the substitution for him of said Slater was illegal and unconstitutional.

The objection having been referred to the two houses in separate session, and decided in favor of Slater, the senators re-entered the chamber, and the vote of Rhode Island was, after the objection had been read formally, announced as four for Hayes and Wheeler.

The next certificate opened was that from South Carolina authenticated by Governor Chamberlain, showing seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler. It was followed by another certificate showing seven votes for Tilden and Hendricks, with a statement by the electors explaining the absence of the governor's authentication.

Objection to the Republican certificate was presented by Representative Cochrane, of Pennsylvania; and the objection to the Democratic one was presented by Senator Patterson, of South Carolina.

The Electoral Tribunal.

The Oregon electoral matter being before the tribunal, Judge Clifford asked who appeared as objectors to the two votes.

Senator Kelly announced that himself and Mr. Jenks would appear as objectors to certificate No. 1, and Senator Sargent announced that Senator Mitchell and Mr. Lawrence would appear as objectors to certificate No. 2.

Senator Kelly argued that each State in the Union had the right to appoint Presidential electors in its own way and according to its own laws, and that by the constitution of Oregon it was provided that the governor should on the next highest number of votes was entitled to be declared elected. He quoted cases from many States and courts, and concluded as follows: The governor of Oregon and the secretary of State are the persons to canvass those votes. There is no evidence that there was a canvass by any other person. It is for them and them only, and they have decided. They have given their certificate that these three gentlemen are eligible—including Mr. Cronin. It matters not how they came to that decision. The presumption of law will always be that it was upon sufficient evidence.

Representative Jenks followed on the same side. He said they asked no technical advantage, but relied on the law of the land as defined in the Constitution of the United States, and of the State of Oregon, as construed by them as follows: Then the case stands in this way: Cronin comes and votes; two others come and vote; but you do not know whether they are the persons voted for or not, because they do not come under the law as the law says they shall come. But, assuming that they were the same persons who were voted for and properly identified, which of these votes should be counted? Cronin's vote should be counted as cast, and the other two as have never been cast, would be the conclusion I should come to from these various propositions. We believe this to be a correct exposition of the law and the true case, because the constitutional disqualification is not one to be forgotten or repudiated. It is, perhaps, too common now to regard the provisions of the Constitution as directory, and to be obeyed or disobeyed at the option of the person who may be administering them.

Senator Mitchell was the first speaker on the Republican side. He said that what made the governor had power to issue certificates, or at least had that duty to perform, he had no right and no power to determine as to the eligibility of electors. There was no place in the constitution of the United States or the constitution of the State of Oregon in which provision was made for such action on his part.

Mr. Lawrence, of the House, was the next speaker on the part of the Republicans, and closed the preliminary argument on that side. His speech was principally devoted to a consideration of the legal points in the case. He said that the governor had no power to make a selection as between two contesting electors, and declared that Cronin was clearly ineligible to the position of elector. He contended that even if Cronin had been legally elected his absence from the meeting of the electors and his failure to act with them, disqualified him. He held that, as two Republican electors were chosen beyond all question, and had received the certificate of the governor in due form, they, as a majority of the college were authorized to select and appoint the one member about whose eligibility there was a dispute.

Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, who is the managing council in the Oregon case on the Democratic side, opened the case. He assumed that the commission had declined to exercise any judicial powers whatever, and on that assumption claimed they had no power except to count the returns certified by Gov. Grover. Many points he made were similar to those presented by the Republicans in the case of Florida and Louisiana.

Judge Matthews claimed that the record of the canvass in the office of the secretary of State was conclusive evidence of Watts' election, and declared that Gov. Grover was bound to issue the certificate to Watts in accordance with that canvass.

Judge Strong moved that the Democratic offer of evidence as to Watts' ineligibility be immediately admitted, and the motion was carried without dissent.

Watts, the elector referred to, was put upon the stand. He swore in substance that he had held the position of postmaster at Lafayette until the thirteenth of last November, when he resigned. On the fourteenth his resignation was accepted by the Post-office department, and he had not acted since then. The auditor of the treasury for the Post-office department corroborated this evidence, and then, the Democratic counsel declining to cross-examine, Mr. Evarts made his argument for the Republicans, and was followed by Mr. Merrick, of the Democrats, after which the tribunal went into secret session.

The tribunal having concluded its discussion the following resolution was offered by Mr. Edmunds:

Resolved, That the certificate signed by E. A. Cronin, J. N. T. Miller and John Parker, purporting to cast the electoral vote of the State of Oregon, does not contain or certify the constitutional votes to which said State is entitled.

Justice Field offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, J. W. Watts, designated in certificate No. 1 as an elector of the State of Oregon for President and Vice-President on the day of election, viz., the seventh day of November, 1876, held an office of trust and profit under the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That the said J. W. Watts was then ineligible to the office of elector within the expressed terms of the Constitution.

Rejected—yeas, seven; nays, eight, as follows:

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

Yeas—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

Justice Field then offered the following:

Whereas, At the election held on the seventh of November, 1876, in the State of Oregon, for electors of President and Vice-President, W. H. Odell, J. W. Watts and J. F. Cartwright received the highest number of votes cast for electors; but

Whereas, The said Watts, then holding an office of trust and profit under the United States, was ineligible to the office of elector; therefore

Resolved, That the said Odell and Cartwright were the only persons duly elected at said election, and there was a failure on the part of the State to elect a third elector.

Rejected—yeas, seven; nays, eight—the same vote in detail as the preceding.

Justice Field then offered the following:

Whereas, The legislature of Oregon has made no provision for the appointment of an elector under the act of Congress where